

TRIED BY A JURY OF HIS COUN-

TRY.
Many years ago, when S. S. Prentiss was engaged in a large practice in Mississippi, he and his friend G_____, were on the circuit in some of the eastern counties of the State, and stopped for the night at a village of M_____. Late at night Prentiss discovered that G_____ and himself were not the only claimants for possession of the bed, as he was vigorously beset by a description of vermin which does not make very comfortable bed fellows. Accordingly he awoke Judge G_____, and

a consultation was held whether they should beat a retreat or make an effort to exterminate their assailants. The latter course was, however, adopted; and for the purpose they took from their saddle-bags a brace of pistols, with caps; powder and other munitions of warfare. With pistols in hand they proceeded to raise the bed-clothing, and as one of the creeping

This, of course, aroused and alarmed the worthy landlord, who came in hot haste to the room, and when he learned the facts was in great rage. Prentiss demanded he should leave the room, claiming that he was only exercising the right of self-defence.

ence—a right which the law of God and the law of man had given him. Both entreaty and the threats of the landlords proved unavailing. The firing continued until bed, bedstead and bedding were riddled with balls. At last they succeeded in capturing one of the enemy, when a difference of opinion arose between Prentiss and Judge G_____, as to what should be his

At length it was agreed that he should be 'fairly and impartially tried by a jury of his own country.' Three of the landlord's sons were brought in, forced to sit as members of the jury, and a third lawyer who was present acted as judge. The prisoner was then pinned to the wall.

Judge G—— opened for the prosecution in a speech of two hours in length.

Prentiss followed for the defence in a speech of four hours. There were then present who had known Prentiss intimately, and had heard him upon great occasions of his life, and who now assert that this was perhaps the most brilliant speech he ever delivered.

A STUMPER STUMPED.—The subjoined

There was a stump speaking, and Abner had been on the platform enlightening 'the unenlightened' long and loudly. 'Fellow citizens,' said he, 'I now come to a slanderous report which has been most dastardly circulated against me from one end of the country to the other. My con-

mies, not content with endeavoring to ruin my political prospects, have assassin-like attempts to blast my good name by the insidious reports. Abner then stated what the rumor was, and continued:—"I rejoice in my fellow citizens, to have it in my power instantly to fasten the lie upon this malicious and atrocious slanderer. I see among you one of the most estimable citizens."

you one of the most estimable citizens of this county, whose character for truth and integrity is above question. Squire Schooler, to whom I allude, is acquainted with all the facts, and I call on him here to say whether this rumor is true or false. I pause for a reply.'

'I rather think you did, Abner.'
'You old scoundrel!' exclaimed Abner
'why do you interrupt me while I'm dis-
cussing great constitutional questions
with your low personalities?'
And he accompanied this obnoxious
exclamation with such a 'surge' of gesticu-
lations that he stepped back beyond the

platform and fell backward on a big dog amid the howls of which, and the deafening roars of the 'sovereigns' the meeting was effectually broken up.

When old Squire Crane was first elevated to the dignity of Justice of Peace, down in Southwestern Missouri, he knew less of law and legal forms than he did killing

"bars," it was my fortune to be witness of the first ceremony the old fellow ever undertook. The young couple stood up in the Squire's office, and the happy bridegroom desired the functionary to "propel" —to which impatient request the Justice acceded by enquiring.

"Miss Susan Booth, do you love that 'a man?"

Miss Booth. 'Nothing shorter.
Squire.—And you John Kennon, do you allow to take Sue for better or for warser?
John.—Sartin as shootin', Squire.
Squire.—Then you both individually and collectively, do promise to love, honor and obey each other world without end?
A satisfactory answer being given, the

—*Harpers Monthly.*

(to her daughter Laura):—It was very wrong of you Laura, to walk with young Jolly. Your papa was greatly shocked.—He says he has met young Jolly in the city in places where no decent young man would ever be seen!

Laura.—Well, what was papa doing in those places, then? Isn't he a proper

Mr. S.—My love, you shouldn't ask such questions. You know with him it's quite different.

Sentimental Youth—My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?

Practical Gal—How many acres is your lot?

13 Hood aptly says: An irritable person lies like a hedge-hog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, : : : : Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1859.

First Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS:

HENRY M. SHAW,
OF CURRITUCK.

APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Shaw and Smith will address the people of this District at the following places:

At Poplar Branch, Cur. Co.,	June 15th
"Shingle Landing, "	" 16th
"Old Trap, Camden Co.,	" 17th
"South Mills, "	" 18th
"Eliz City, Pasquotank Co.,	" 20th
"Woodville, Perquimans Co.,	" 21st
"Hortford, "	" 22d
"Riddick's Store, "	" 24th
"Mintonville, Gates Co.,	" 25th
"Folly, "	" 27th
"Hall, "	" 28th

DR. SHAW AND MR. SMITH.

For the last two weeks we have been from home, thus being prevented from hearing any of the discussions which have taken place in the adjacent counties between the candidates for Congress—Hon. H. M. Shaw, and W. N. H. Smith, Esq. We have some slight report of them, however, from our friends, but scarce a word from our enemies, the last of which speaks volumes in favor of the efforts of our worthy candidate and his triumph over his "opposition" competitor. The bragging propensities of the Know Nothings in this region are marvellous, and when they do not brag, it may be set down as a fixed fact that there is nothing to brag over.

From our friends we have the most cheering accounts of the able manner in which Dr. Shaw combats the *adversus* appeals of his antagonist and lays down and supports his own positions. In every encounter his superiority over the candidate of the party of many aliases is evident, and we believe that the friends of Mr. Smith feel and know this fact.

We understand that the burden of Mr. Smith's song is the extravagance and corruption of the administration and the Democratic party, but that it is impossible for Dr. Shaw to draw him to an avowal of any line of policy which the "opposition" propose for the administration of the government. He enters the canvass upon the miserable little *thirteen* line resolution framed for him by the Winton mixture, and by it he is determined to sink or swim. Sensible man is Mr. Smith for this course, he knows that the doctrines which his party leaders desire to carry out are odious to the honest and patriotic yeomanry of the district, and to declare them would be to sound the death knell to his ill-founded aspirations. He, doubtless, presumes that the masses, moved by his denunciations of the administration, will be content to blindly follow whoever he may lead, without for a moment stepping to enquire, What are the political principles of Mr. Smith? He calculates without his host; the people are not such ignoramus or so devoid of intelligence as to give their suffrages to any man who is afraid to trust them. They are capable of doing their own thinking, and of judging for themselves, and Mr. Smith will find on the day of election that they are not so ignorant as he imagines them to be.

OUR FOUR DISTRICTS.

"We have heard from each of these Districts most particularly and minutely in the last few days, and the cry is, 'all's well' for our friends. Smith will beat Shaw to death—Gilmer will go in with a much larger majority than he received two years ago—Leach will make Seales egregiously 'kick the beam,' and Vance will overcome Coleman like a rush of one of his own mountain torrents. Democracy is down, down, down, and will be soon dead, dead, dead."—*Register*.

Pro-d-i-g-i-o-u-s! Please do not frighten us so, Mr. Register; it is too bad. "Smith will beat Shaw to death." Indeed! Surely, you must be joking; if you are not, your bragging is of the right stamp. "Smith will beat Shaw to death!" Why, Mr. Register, the same thing was said two years ago, and an emphatic contradiction was given to it at the polls. The Democrats are always beaten to death before an election, by Know Nothing declarations, but resuscitated by the people on the 1st. Thursday in August. Your prophecies always want fulfillment, sir; and we fear that your reputation as a true prophet has been seriously damaged.

A distinguished speaker at an Opposition meeting a short time since, referring to such bragadoocio as the above, remarked, that he had heard that cry for the last twenty years, but said he, we are always beaten at the polls. So it will be in August. Like the rest of your predictions, Mr. Syme, it will never be fulfilled.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of E. City, in the Court House on Wednesday night, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July. Let all attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. SMITH REFUSES TO ANSWER.

In the discussion which occurred between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith, in Camden on Monday last, the latter gentleman made a clear back down, by refusing to answer certain pertinent questions propounded by his antagonist, remarking that no doubt Dr. Shaw would be glad to have him consume his time by answering questions, but he, Mr. Smith, would not do it; and did not do it. Notwithstanding this refusal, Mr. Smith had the fairness to put several queries to Dr. Shaw, which that gentleman, having nothing to oppose, and with a perfect willingness that the people should know his opinions, answered openly and boldly, as is attested by our neighbors of the State, in the following paragraph:

He—Dr. Shaw—replied to Mr. Smith's interrogations, and said he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan's Pacific Railroad—would have voted against Thirty million bill—was in favor of the Ostend Manifesto—and was opposed to the Protectorate over Mexico.

Mr. Smith, however, would not reply to the interrogations of Dr. Shaw. His opinions are not for the public eye. Mr. Smith would not consume his time in saying whether, if elected to Congress, he would unite with the Black Republicans in breaking down the Democratic party; he had not the time to say whether or not he endorsed the speech of Kenneth Rayner, delivered in Philadelphia in 1856, in which he, Rayner, advised a fusion of the Fillmore and Fremont men, to beat Buchanan. Mr. Smith had something else to do; he can put questions but has no time to answer. What think you *FREEMEN* of the district, of a man that is afraid to avow his opinions upon subjects in which you are vitally concerned? Mr. Smith wishes to get your votes, and get he will not trust you with his sentiments. He has time to denounce the administration but no time to tell you what course he would pursue if elected to Congress. Remember these things, ye honest voters, on the day of election.

We learn that Mr. Pool was cruelly severe on the Democratic party in his speech in the Court House in this town two weeks ago. Unkind Mr. Pool! how can you do so? How can you abuse those who have not injured you? We know that you have been badly hurt, but not by us. Your own party are responsible for all your ills. Then why vent your spleen on the Democracy? Twice you have been rejected by a convention of your friends, and when you a true blue, genuine, unadulterated "American"—was set aside for a man who had never gazed Sam in the face, did we not come to your assistance and soundly berate those ungrateful fellows for their want of appreciation of your valuable services? Surely we did, and we think the service has been remembered, for our words in your behalf have been carefully preserved for use in the present canvass, had you been more fortunate before the Convention. But, alas, for human calculations! you were again set aside, and it is but natural that you should feel awfully chagrined. Now, Mr. Pool, if you had been more kind to your real friends, and not have dealt such terrible blows upon the poor, broken-down Democracy, we were ready, once more, to step forward and take up the cudgels in your behalf. "You have proved yourself so ungrateful, however, that, like the convention, we must cast you off. We pity your sorrows, but they are not of our making. If you have been badly dealt with, 'Thou canst not say we did it!'"

THE DISCUSSION ON YESTERDAY.

Since writing the article in another column, we have had the pleasure of listening to a discussion between the candidates for Congress in this district, the Hon. H. M. Shaw, and W. N. H. Smith, Esq., and we are prepared now to more than endorse every word that we have there said in relation to the superiority of Dr. Shaw over his competitor in a political rencontre. The triumph of our candidate was signal, decisive, overwhelming. Never have we witnessed so complete an unshowering of an antagonist as the Know Nothing candidate received on yesterday at the hands of Dr. Shaw.

It was handsomely and skillfully done. Nobly did the standard bearer of the Democracy bear himself; effectively did he ward off every attack of the adversary; gallantly did he charge home upon him until he was laid *hors combat*. The Democracy were more than satisfied; they were delighted, and doubly proud of their indomitable champion.

Mr. Smith did not consume his time either in his opening speech or in his rejoinder, for the want, we suppose, of something to say.

We shall review the discussion at length in our next.

NAG'S HEAD.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising page that the above delightful watering place will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th of June, under the direction of its new proprietor, Mr. Wm. H. Happer. We learn that Mr. Happer has greatly improved the Hotel, and exerted himself to add to the comforts and pleasures of his guests. We hope that his efforts may be duly appreciated, and that a liberal patronage may induce him to make still greater improvements and additions, until Nag's Head becomes what it should be, the first watering place in the South.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. The June number of this superb periodical—the first of its kind in the country, is before us, and we find it more than equal to the best of its predecessors. Price \$3.00 per annum.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.

Messrs. Shaw and Smith spoke in Camden on Monday. It strikes us that the friends of Mr. Smith could not have been well satisfied with the showing he gave them, as a meeting was held on the next day, and much speaking had thereto. Was this meeting held to endeavor to repair damages?

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We publish to-day, from the pen of a friend, a sketch of the discussion in Jackson, Northampton, between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith.

We are surprised to hear, that Mr. Smith is endeavoring to make capital out of the State debt. We know he voted against the revenue bill at the late session of the Legislature, when it was necessary either to raise the taxes or drive the State to repudiation; and his course in this campaign, in dwelling upon and magnifying the State debt, and in trying to hold the Democrats responsible for it, is conclusive proof that his vote against the revenue bill was the result of selfish and party considerations. We have no patience with those public men, who, like Mr. Smith, omit to perform a duty which they know ought to be performed, because there are others to perform it for them, and then turn round and try to take advantage, as Mr. Smith is doing, of the omission. Mr. Smith *felt* and *knew* that the revenue bill ought to be passed, yet from party and selfish considerations, he declined to vote for it. He is now seeking to make capital out of his own neglect of duty; and, in order to get into Congress, he is holding up the old State debt, burdened with an enormous debt, which he refused to aid in providing for, because, as he says, the Democratic party incurred the debt.

Now let us see if there is any truth in this declaration of Mr. Smith. It is well known that the Whig party was in power in this State from 1837 to 1851, a period of fourteen years. The total bonded debt of the State in November last, according to the message of Gov. Bragg, was \$8,379,505. Of this amount the sum of \$300,000, was incurred in 1838 and in 1840, for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, when the Whigs, Mr. Smith being one of them, had complete control of the State government in all its departments. This is the debt, which is now falling due, and which Mr. Smith, though his own party contracted it, refused at the late session to make provision to meet. It must all be paid by the end of this year, the interest on it having been regularly paid every six months, for the last twenty years. The interest, \$48,000 per annum, amounted for the twenty years, to \$960,000; making with the debt of \$800,000 contracted by the Whig party, Mr. Smith being one of that party, the sum of \$1,760,000. In addition to this record will show that between 1837 and 1851, other debts were incurred, besides the debt for the Central Railroad, which amount from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. But in 1848 the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Central Railroad was made. This appropriation was the result of joint Whig and Democratic action; yet it is nevertheless true—and the Whigs, Mr. Smith no doubt included among them, boasted at that day of the fact, before the taxes began to be felt—that a large majority of the voters cast for the measure in the Senate and Commons, were *Whig* votes. The record will show this to be so.

It is, therefore, clear that at least one-half of the bonded debt of the State, reaching nearly to seven millions of dollars, was contracted by Whig votes and under Whig auspices. No one knows this better than Mr. Smith. He not only refuses now to make provision to meet any portion of this debt, but his party, during the whole of the fourteen years referred to, piled debt without looking to the means of payment, and without making the least attempt, by taxes or sinking funds, to provide for the interest and principal as they fell due. Instead of marching up like men to their duty, and laying taxes to pay the debt which they themselves had incurred, they resorted to the policy of borrowing from the Literary Fund; and we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that if Mr. Smith and his friends had remained in power up to this time, as they were in power from 1837 to 1851, one-half or three-fourths of this fund would have been borrowed and used to pay State debts. As it was, they had used over one hundred thousand dollars of this fund for this purpose, on which they had paid no interest from 1846 to 1851; and it was not until Gov. Reid came into office and looked into the matter carefully, that the interest was paid.

We repeat, we are surprised at Mr. Smith's course. We thought him above anything of this sort. We thought he would be one of the last men who would use the indebtedness of the State as a means for getting votes. But, staid and sober as he is, he is ambitious, and very anxious to get to Congress.

But, after all, what has the State indebtedness to do with the campaign for Congress? What will Mr. Smith have to do, if by possibility he should be elected, with the State debt of North Carolina? Will he tell his brother members of the House that he obtained his seat by clamoring against the honest indebtedness of his own State, and by refusing to vote to pay the debt?

The truth is, the course of Mr. Smith in this matter shows how hard run he is for capital. The smallest favors thankfully received in the way of charges against the Democratic party, is Mr. Smith's motto. Let the Democrats of the District do their duty, as Dr. Shaw is doing his, and all will be well.—*Standard*.

MAJOR MARTIN.

It is with sincere regret we notice the departure of Major Martin, Assist. Q. M., at this City. The Major had won a strong hold upon the affections of this community; and it is with feelings of the deepest regret that they give him the tokens of parting. Such men are a credit to the Army, an honor to the country, and win the affection and esteem of all who form their acquaintance, for they are as acceptable and worthy citizens as gallant and brave soldiers. The Major goes to Fort Riley, and carries with him the very best wishes of this entire community.—*Norfolk City News*.

Ex-President Comfornot of Mexico is at present in New York, enjoying the cool and refreshing (?) air of the Metropolis. He wishes to see how the Americans live in that village and how they refrain from fighting and kicking up a dust generally.

WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA—NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—MORE OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO, RUMORED RESIGNATION OF PRINCE GORTZCHAKOFF—KOSSUTH GOING TO ITALY.

New York, June 9.—The steamer Africa, with advices from Liverpool to the 28th ult., arrived at noon to-day.

She brings the following commercial reports:

Cotton, sales for the week 52,000 bales. Inferior qualities have declined 1-8, but middling and fair are firm and in better demand. Stock in port 640,000 bales, including 553,000 American.

Breadstuffs very dull. Prices generally nominal. Flour unsteady.—Wheat very dull, nominally unchanged.—Corn dull. Sales unimportant. Provisions active. Beef 2 1/2-2 3/4 shillings higher. Pork steady and active. Lard firm. Sugar slightly lower, principally for inferior. Coffee and Rice quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £212,000. Money easier. Consols 92 3/4-92 1/2.

The political news is not of much importance.

There has been a popular rising in Parma, in favor of Sardinia. The Austrian commander-in-chief, Gen. Gyulai, expresses his satisfaction with the result of the battle of Montebello. He says the Austrian loss was 290 killed, 718 wounded, and 480 missing, but the French numbered 40,000, but they abstained from all pursuit.

Gen. Stadion, commander of the Austrian forces engaged in the action, was wounded.

Some French authorities still assert that the French troops engaged did not number much over 4,000; others say about 12,000.

Vague rumors had come from Vienna that Prince Gortzchakoff, the Foreign Minister of Russia, had resigned because the Emperor refused to carry out his engagement with France.

The Empress Eugenie had addressed the Legislative assemblies of France, appealing to their patriotism. She was loudly cheered at the conclusion of her speech.

The Paris Bourse was firm and advancing.

The war excitement was high in the Southern part of Germany.

Kossuth expected to go to Genoa in about a week, with the full concurrence of Louis Napoleon, to arrange with Klapka for the overthrow of the Austrian power in Hungary.

The new King of Naples had been acknowledged by nearly all the European powers, and had received the oath of allegiance from the army.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina are from returns made to the Executive office at Raleigh:

Raleigh,	\$992,800
Charlotte,	259,800
Fayetteville,	150,000
Milton,	138,000
Tarboro,	118,000
Windsor,	112,000
Statesville,	70,100
Morganton,	57,000
Wilmington,	53,800
Concord,	35,000
Newbern,	28,500
Greensboro,	27,000
Goldsboro,	21,000
Hillsboro,	18,000
Warrenton,	10,000
Mt. Airy,	6,000
Winston,	1,000
	\$2,004,000

The first meeting of the Stockholders will be held in this city on the 20th of July next.

THE FEDERAL COURT.—This tribunal, which was in session here last week, his Honor Judge Biggs presiding, adjourned on Saturday evening. Among other cases was that of The United States vs. George Williams, of Elizabeth City, charged with detaining and opening a letter. Mr. Dick appeared for the government, and H. W. Miller and J. Parker Jordan, Esquires, for the defendant. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. Before the verdict was rendered, however, the defendant made his escape, forfeiting his bond of \$400. He has not been heard from since.

Judge Biggs presided with ability and patience. He remained several days, waiting for witnesses in the Williams case. The District Attorney, Mr. Dick, also acquitted himself well.—*Standard*.

FIRE IN PLYMOUTH.—We announced, in our last, we had learned that Plymouth had again been visited by a severe fire. We now learn, from the *Edenton Express*, that the fire occurred on Tuesday night of last week, and that property to the amount of \$35,000 has been destroyed.

The fire originated in the store of Mr. R. C. Baker, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The principal sufferers are Messrs. T. S. Armistead, R. C. Baker, W. W. Ward, E. H. Willis, Thos. Scriver, F. Long, and A. Cohn. We are not advised of the amount of insurance.

COMMITTED.

James Tadlock, of Dudley, in this county has been committed to jail, charged with the murder of Barney Casey in the latter part of last week, at Dudley. It is said that Casey had been drinking, but Tadlock had not. The affair occurred in Tadlock's grog shop.—*Goldsboro Tribune*.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

THOMAS EDWARDS, formerly of this county, died in the Guard House in Wilmington, on Saturday last. He had been wandering about the town half crazy, and hence was taken up by the Guard.—*Goldsboro Tribune*.

POSITION OF THE U. STATES

IN REGARD TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the Administration designs to protect.

The precise position which will be assumed, cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared, namely: That free ships make free goods—articles contraband of war excepted—and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessel of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official exposition will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

Wake Forest College.

We were present on the last day of the commencement exercises of this institution and were highly pleased with what we saw and heard. We heard the addresses of the Graduating Class, all of whom acquitted themselves well, and reflected great credit upon the institution. The following is the list of Graduates together with the subject of their respective addresses:

Latin Salutatory.—JAS. M. TAYLOR, Wake Forest.
A Glance at the Age.—W. G. GRAVES, Caswell.
The Old Ship of State.—J. C. HOLMES, Pickin Ala.
The Young Man.—N. V. B. POWELL, Caswell.
Self Educated Men.—P. P. PARKER, Hertford.
The dream of future years.—J. M. WHITE, Chatham.
Nothing to do.—GEORGE A. GRAVES, Caswell.
The model woman.—W. C. PARKER, Hertford.

The march of mind to the music of Liberty.—A. E. RHOADES, Jones.
The Voluntary Address.—T. D. BOONE, Northampton.

We regretted very much our inability to hear the Address of Dr. Ed. Warren before the Literary societies. We heard but one opinion expressed in regard to the Address, viz: that it was the production of a giant intellect. Dr. Warren is yet quite a young man, but he occupies an enviable position in the literary world.

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises Henry W. Miller, Esq., delivered his celebrated oration on the Eighteenth Century before a large and appreciative audience. This address of Mr. Miller's is an able production, and stamps the author as one of the first orators of the age. Mr. Miller evinces a remarkable familiarity with the past history of the world.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

St. John's, June 8.—The steamer, Edinburg, from New York for Glasgow, put in here yesterday, with two compartments filled with water, having struck an iceberg Monday in dense fog. It was only by the most vigorous exertions of the crew and passengers, and the constant working of the pumps, that the ship was kept from sinking, and enabled to reach this place. At one time her situation was so perilous and critical that the boats were lowered and provisioned, and passengers allotted to each, by lot, expecting every minute to be obliged to leave the vessel. They all arrived here safe.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Augusta, Ga., June 10.—The steamer John Lawton, exploded her boiler near Savannah last night. Eight persons were killed, including the captain, pilot and assistant engineer. A passenger named John S. Montmolin and other named Gory, of Barnwell, S. C. are among the killed. A large number were scalded—many wounded—some it is feared fatally. The steamer will prove a total loss.

FLOOD IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Paul, June 7.—Great damage has been done in this city and the town of Brooklyn, on the opposite shore by a flood in the Upper Mississippi. The residents were forced to abandon their houses.

At St. Anthony, the upper bridge was swept away and the lower one damaged. Nearly all the bridges above have been carried away. The river is higher than for many years.

DEATH BY EATING FRITION MATCHES.—The Rev. J. W. Puett states that Ella, daughter of Mr. Allen Ross, died in Stanley county, N. C., on Friday, May 6th, 1859, aged 5 years. Her death was caused by eating friction matches, and her little brothers, John and William, one three and the other one year old, are dangerously ill from the same cause.

Greensborough Times.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.

LEAVESWORTH, June 8.—An exciting election took place in this Territory to-day, for members of a Convention to frame a State Constitution. Past issues were ignored, and parties stood on the free State basis. Some days must elapse before the result is known.

THE NEW YORK TURF.

New York, June 8.—The four mile race was run yesterday by Tar River. The quickest heat was 7:42. Agitator run a mile race in two straight heats. Time 1:50 1/4 and 1:51 1/2.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE EDINBURGH.

STATEMENT OF A LADY PASSENGER.

We are permitted to publish the following letter written by Mrs. Adelia B. Pollock, to her husband in this city. Mrs. Pollock was a passenger on the Edinburg, and was out on the deck at the time of the accident. The letter will be read with interest:

St. John, N. F., June 7.

"My dear Husband: Since I parted from you I passed through fearful peril, and never expected to see land again. We were steaming along last Monday, at the rate of eleven miles an hour, through a dense fog. At about twenty minutes past eleven I was on deck, looking over the stern of the vessel, and had just remarked to a fellow-passenger that the air seemed unusually cool and chilly. At that moment I turned around, and a fearful scene met my view. Mountains of ice lay on the lee side of the steamer. It was so foggy that we could not see fifty feet around us; and though the vessel's head was immediately turned, we passed so near the iceberg that I could have thrown an apple upon it. We said that it was a wonderful narrow escape, and thought that we were safe, when suddenly there was a cry 'the ship is sinking!' All the boats, eight in number, were cut loose, and furnished with blankets and provisions. We were about one hundred and seventy miles from land at the time. The passengers and crew were distributed in watches of two hours each, and thus worked for thirty hours. The women also worked, and among others I helped at the pumps for three hours without stopping. The captain was as calm as if nothing was the matter.

We passed a dreadful night. We were all numbered for the boats, to which we were liable at any hour to be forced to enter. The rain came down in torrents, and the ship labored so we thought every moment that she would sink. At last, to our great relief, the day dawned, and about eleven o'clock the fog, which had all the time thickened, cleared away. The captain then took an observation, and found we were about forty-seven miles from land. There were no more icebergs visible. About four o'clock our signals for a pilot were answered, and at seven o'clock we reached St. John's.

Mrs. Pollock, with most of the other passengers, will proceed on her journey by the City of Washington, which will stop at St. John on her outward trip.

LAND FOR SALE.

I have the following tracts of land for sale, viz: One of fifty acres, one of sixty acres, one of one hundred and four acres, one of two hundred acres, one of five hundred acres. This tract has superior improvements, with enough cleared land to bring two thousand barrels of corn; within one mile of the river, and six miles of Norfolk City. One tract of five hundred and eighty acres, immediately on the river, a mulatto soil, well adapted to grain, grass and early vegetables, within six miles of Norfolk City, by water. One tract of thirteen hundred and sixty five acres, heavily wooded, and immediately on the river, and one of twenty eight hundred acres, through which two Rail Roads pass, is within ten miles of Portsmouth. The land is exceedingly rich, well timbered, and wooded. Also a Steam Saw Mill in good order, with a planing machine attached, now at work daily, will be sold, a great bargain, if early application be made to Mr. John T. Argyle, at the Mill, or myself, all of which property owing to my waning health, I am determined to sell. And therefore respectfully invite persons in want of such property to give me an early call. Address

Norfolk, Va. E. H. HERBERT.

No. 41—3m

PICTURES FOR THE MILLION.

M. M. Mallon would inform the inhabitants of E. City and vicinity that he has rented the Rooms over Mr. J. M. Mathews' Jewelry store, on Road street, third door from Main street, where he has a large sky and side light, thus enabling him to give the citizens of this place a much better likeness than they have had heretofore. By his arrangement of light the eye is made to look life-like, however light it may be, the features prominent, the dress clear and distinct, thus producing a picture superior to those very black or pale likenesses usually taken by itinerant operators with an ordinary light. All styles of Pictures taken, such as Ambrotypes, Canvases, Melanotypes, &c. Prices from \$1 to \$10. The public are invited to call at the Gallery and examine specimens.

"State" please copy.

E. City, June 21st, 1859.

43—1f

NOTICE.

The undersigned will occupy a room at Nag's Head Hotel, during the present season; and will have a good supply of medicines; and will be pleased to attend to all cases of sickness, or indisposition to which he may be called. Charges will be moderate. E. B. HAUGHTON, M. D.

June 21st, 1859. 43—1f

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK OF GOODS

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to leave the State, offers for sale all of his real estate in Elizabeth City, consisting of the residence, now occupied by himself on street, which is large, and in good repair, and has attached all the necessary out houses, stables, carriage house, fruit and vegetable garden, and a clover lot. One lot and dwelling adjacent now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Stanley; the dwelling and out houses are all new, and in good order, and suitable for a large family—garden and clover lot attached; two smaller houses in a thorough state of repair, on street, opposite the residence of C. C. Green, Esq. Also, the handsome two story brick store recently erected near the water at the foot of Main street, and now occupied by the subscriber. This store fronts 27 feet on Water street, and runs back to the river 75 feet; there is a good wharf belonging to the store, also a lot adjacent, fronting on the water, and runs back 150 feet to the river.

The above property will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, if early application be made.

The stock of goods now on hand is also offered at cost for cash.

It is necessary that all persons indebted to me shall come forward and settle their accounts, previous to the 1st of November.

T. D. KNOX.

June 21st, 1859. No. 43—1f

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING solved to remove to the Western part of the State, offers for sale at low prices, a large and commodious tract of

AYER'S
CHERRY
RECTORY

PECORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and
Hoarseness.
 BOSTON, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.
 DR. J. CATER, I do not hesitate to say
 that the best remedy I have ever found for
 Colds, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all the
 concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your
 GUMMIFEROUS. Its constant use in
 my practice, for many years, has had no
 equal. I have shown it to possess super-
 ior virtues for the treatment of these
 complaints.

A. B. MONTLEY, RAC, OF UTECA, N. Y., writes: "I have
 used your Pecorall myself and in my family ever since
 I was first introduced to it. It is the best medicine for
 my purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should save
 my twenty five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or
 have my throat cut."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
 SPENCESFORD, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1856.
 DEAREST ATTY: I will cheerfully certify your
 Pecorall is the best remedy we have for Croup, Whooping

young, strong, and the chest disease of children. We are
pleased to hear that you have made your family
strong and healthy by giving them your medicine to use.

HILMAN CONKLIN, M. D.
Amos Lee, Erie, N. Y., writes, N. J. Jan. 21, 1898.

"I have a tedious influenza, which confined me to bed
for weeks; took many medicines without relief; but
after using your medicine I was cured in a few days.
I had realized the anxiety in my throat and lungs
and the distressing cough, and I was glad to find
your medicine as the doctor as well as the best
remedy I could buy, and we esteem you, and your remedies
very highly."

Asma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.
Wm. Macomber, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898.

"As: Your Great Remedy for performing supernatural
cures in this section. It has relieved the most
troublesome symptoms of bronchitis, and is now curing a
case of Asma which has been present for
thirty years."
HENRY L. PARKS, Meriden.

"A. A. HANNEY, M. D., ALTON, Newcomb Co., Iowa,
writes, N. J. Jan. 21, 1898.
I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Peat* for
giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing
the most obstinate cases of Asma."
We might add volumes of evidence, but the most con-
vincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in the
experience of tens of thousands.

Consumption.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which
has cured so many cases of this terrible disease. Some-
times it has been cured in a few days, but more often
no human aid can reach; but even then the *Cherry
Peat* affords relief and comfort.

ARON HORN, New York City, March 8, 1898.
Doctor: I have used your *Cherry Peat* and has done for
me what I have been unable to do by any other means.

[illegible][illegible]

Corvinae, *Amnion* complicate. From a foul stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, Morbid Function of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an emacuating medicine, Scrophulous or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood, cure the Venereal, Syphilitic, and other venereal taints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as *Dactylitis*, Partial Blindness, Neuritis and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make nothing sell. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is *Scrophula*, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

SOLD BY
Dr. J. S. CUTT, of AYER & POOLE, Elm-
beth City, and by Druggists and Merchants ge-
nerally throughout a civilized world. [6-23]

BERRY'S CITY HOTEL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
EDWIN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends and
patrons, and the public generally, that
he has leased for a term of years the
Hotel formerly kept by George A.
Williams, Esq., and is now prepared to ac-

dominate all who may favor him with their
 presence. His able will always be furnished with the
 very best facilities afforded by our market, and
 his servants will be found polite and attentive.
 The travelling public are requested to give
 him a call. Every possible exertion will be
 made to give entire satisfaction to those who
 patronize the "HOTEL HOTEL."
 April 28, 1857—1y.

**GRAND OPENING AT THE BEE
 HIVE.**

IN Beautiful *De Laines*,
 do do *Cashmeres*,
 do do *Valances*,
 do do *Poppins*,
 English and French *Merinos*
 Figured French *Merinos*,

Delabes,
Alpacas,
Canton Cloths, &c., &c., &c.,
Silks.—Black and Colored Silks at a great bar-
gain.
Embroideries.—The largest assortment of Em-
broideries ever seen in Norfolk, and at aw-
fully low price.
Domestic Goods of all kinds and qualities.
THE BEE HIVE is 57 Main Street, under
Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va.
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.
"TIN WARE."

WE WOULD SAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS
and the public that we have on hand and
are manufacturing a large and best stock
of the fine and Japanese Ware, ever before exhibited in
this market. Country merchants and others
will find it to their advantage to give us a
call before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO.,
ac 28 Rosanke Square, Norfolk, Va.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A DEPOT at

**No. 7,
EAST WATER STREET,**

for the sale of the FARMINGTON
IMPLEMENTS, Manufactured
at his works.

He will keep a good assortment of

Plows,
Harrow,
Cutlery,
Corns & Cut on Weeders,
Corns Slicers,
Corns Crushers,
Road Scrapers,
and all other Implements needed on the Farm.
Orders solicited for CARTS, WAGGON
DRAYS and WHEELS.
Repairing done promptly and faithfully.
I earnestly desire all indebted to me, to call
and settle. S. MARCH.
March 1—11.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, THE SCHR. J. S. MILLSON

ONE HALF OF THE ABOVE
named Schooner is for sale, and
if not sold privately before the first
Monday in December next, will on
that day, be sold at **PUBLIC AUCTION**. Said
vessel is in good order, having lately passed
through a thorough repair.

W. W. KENNEDY, Es'r.

Eliz. City, Sept. 28,

